

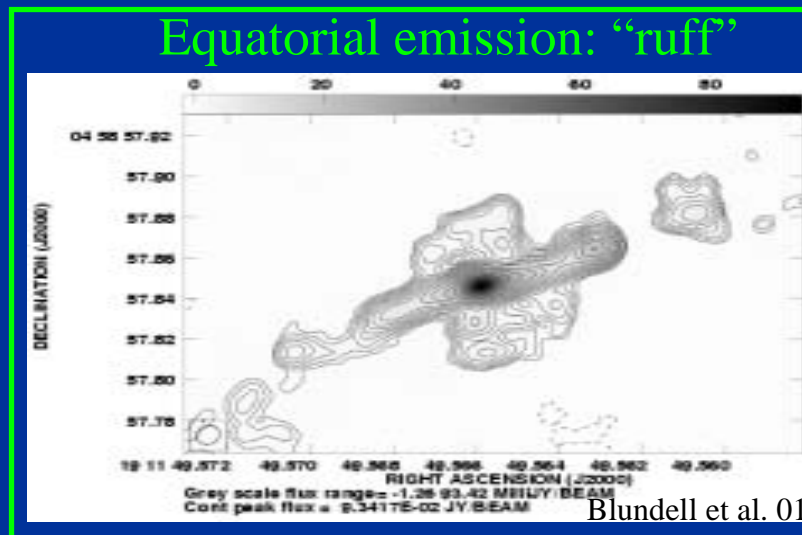
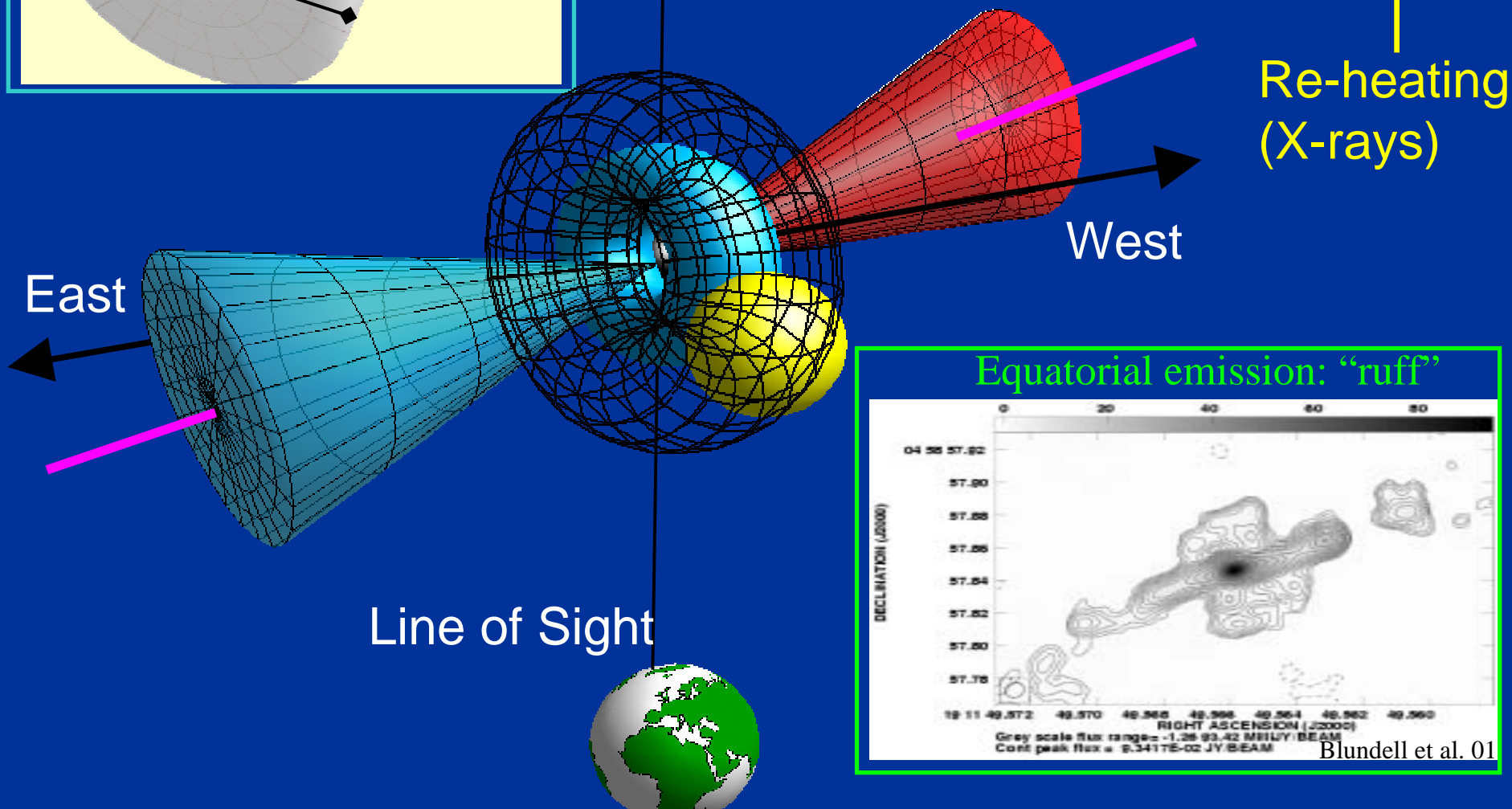
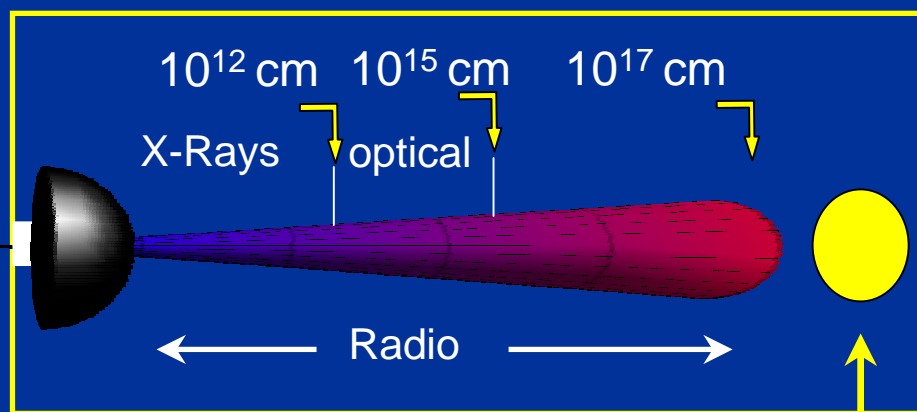
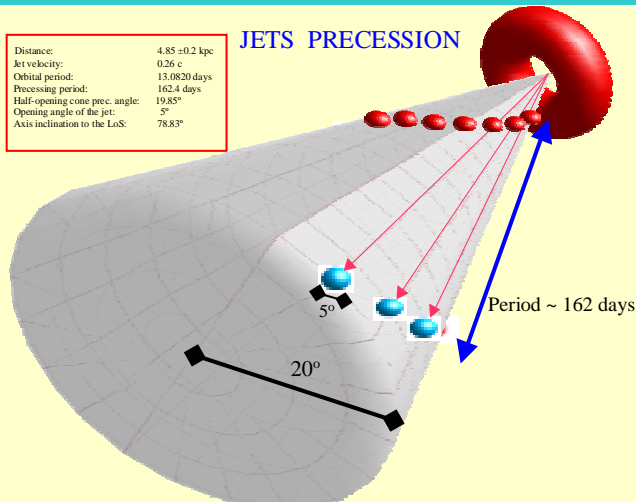
# Preprocessing thermal/non-thermal jets from SS 433

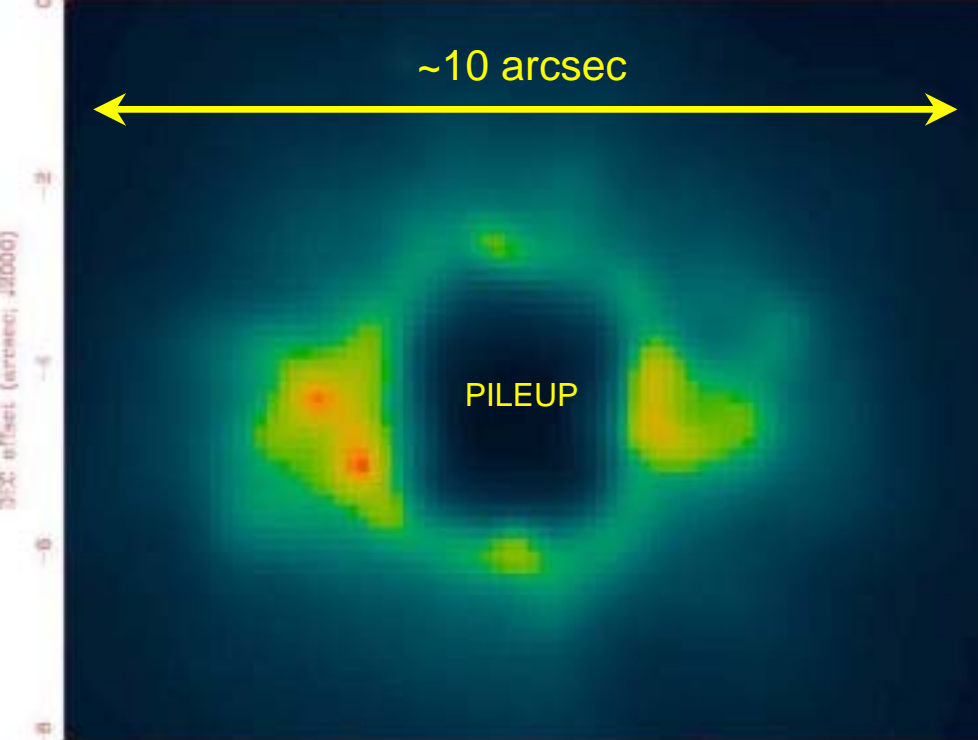
An astronomical image of the source SS 433, showing two bright, elongated jets of light extending horizontally from a central dark region. The jets are composed of many small, bright pixels, giving them a grainy appearance. The background is a dark, reddish-brown color.

S. Migliari, R. Fender (Amsterdam)  
K. Blundell (Oxford)

Distance:	$4.85 \pm 0.2$ kpc
Jet velocity:	$0.26\ c$
Orbital period:	13.0820 days
Precession period:	162.4 days
Half-opening cone prec. angle:	$19.85^\circ$
Opening angle of the jet:	$5^\circ$
Axis inclination to the LoS:	$78.83^\circ$

# JETS PRECESSION

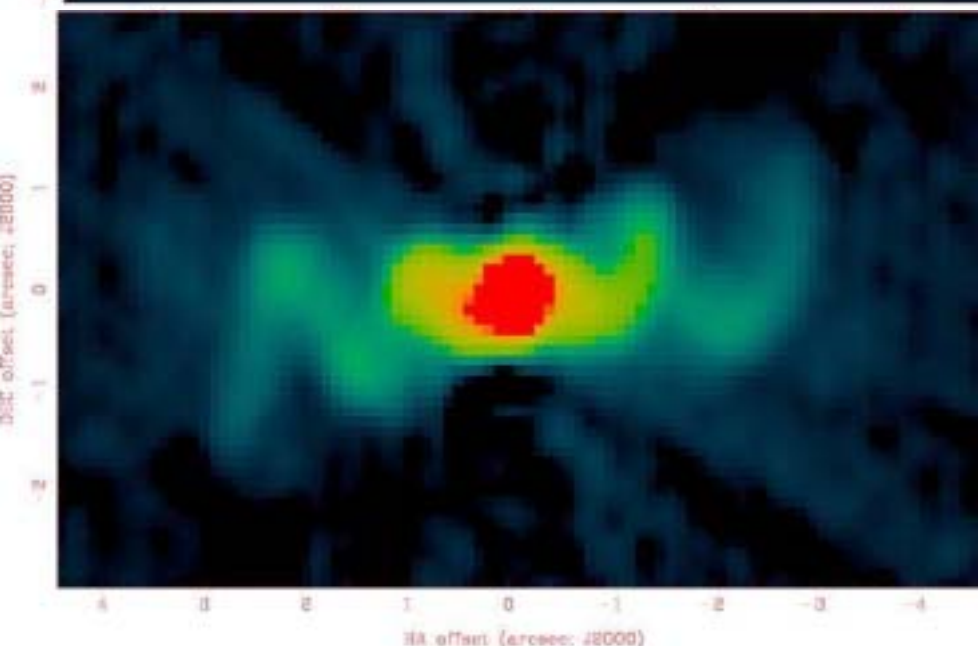




## Simultaneous radio/X-rays

11 July 2003

60 ks of Chandra ACIS-S



40 ks of VLA @ 5 GHz

# Arcsec-scale X-ray structure

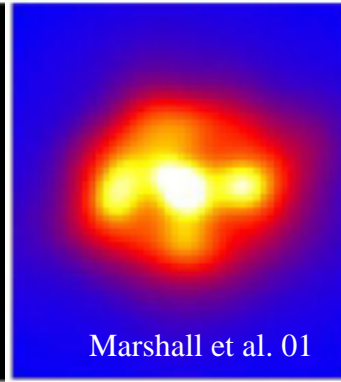
ACIS-S

GRATING

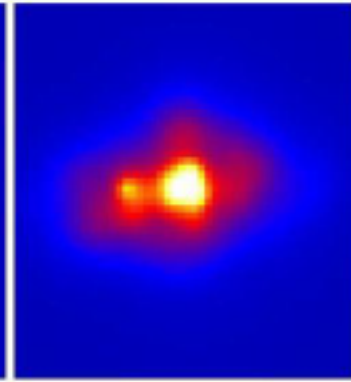
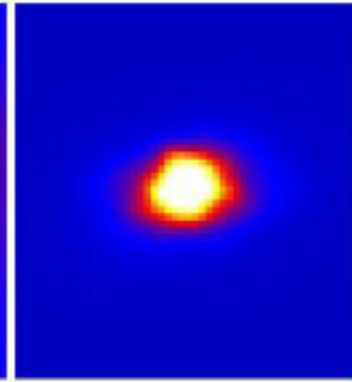
2000



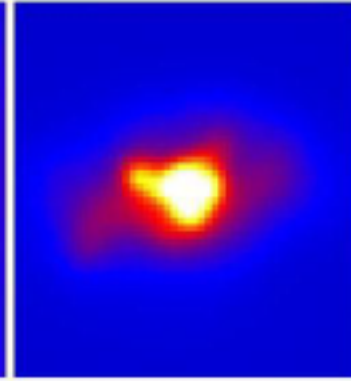
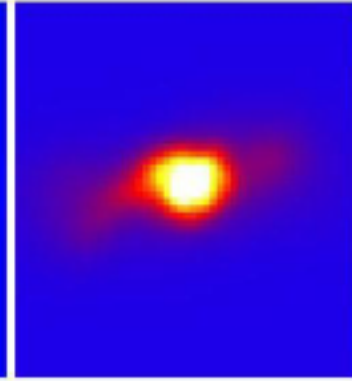
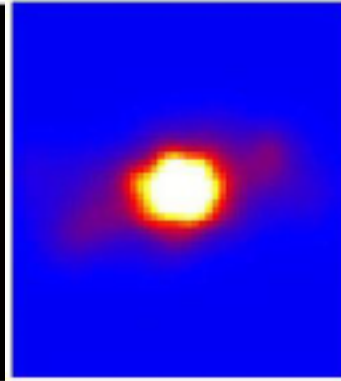
Migliari, Fender & Mendez 02



Marshall et al. 01



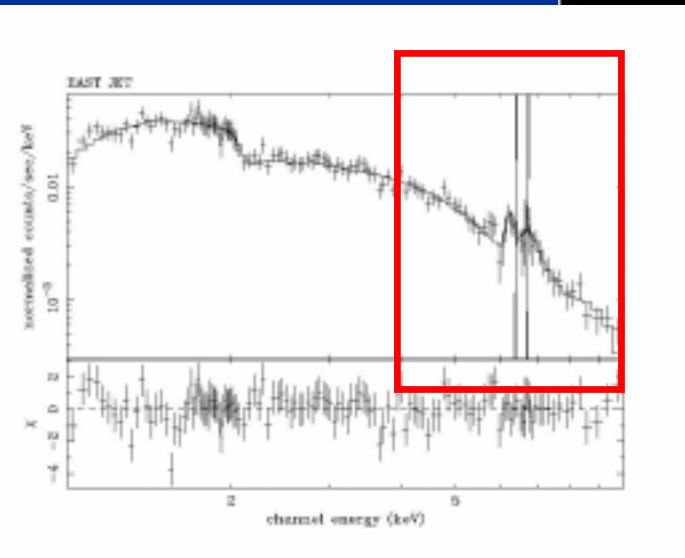
2003



**NOT** a long-term and static structure

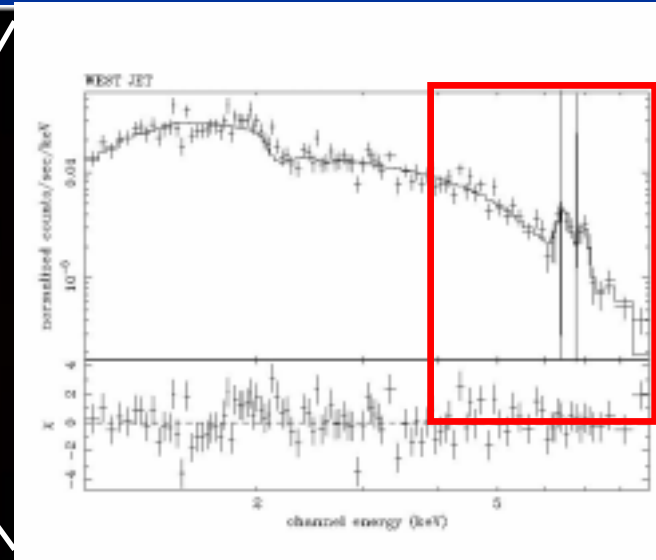
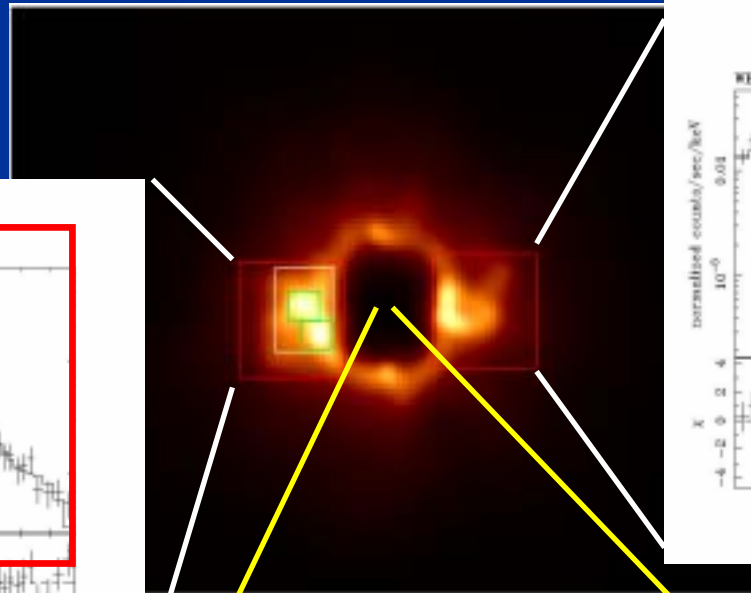
# X-ray spatially resolved spectra

Vertical lines are  
@ 6.4 and 6.7 keV

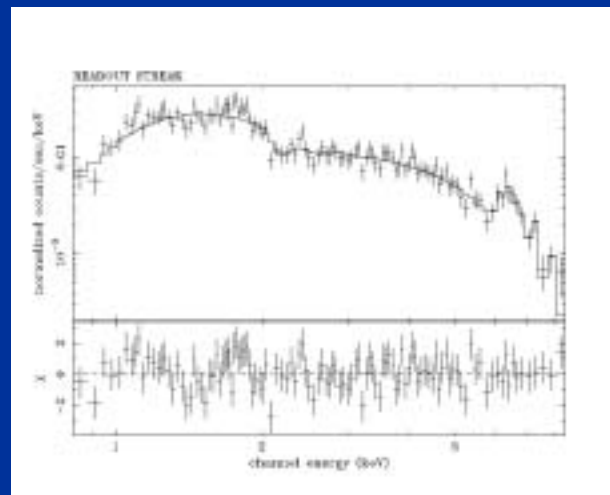


Multiple X-ray lines  
with different energies  
East-West

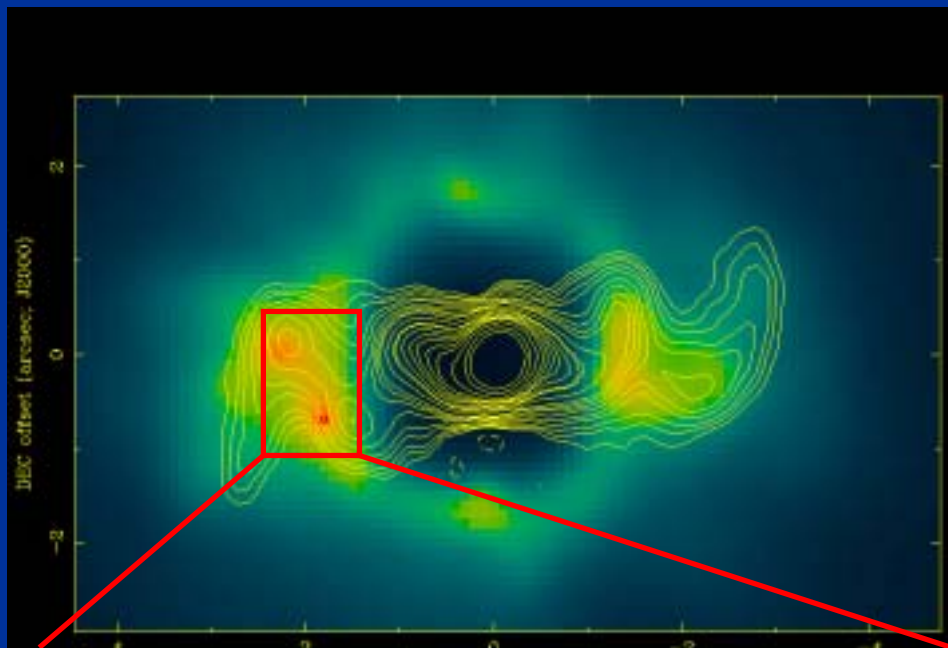
High excitation lines  
(Fe XXV / XXVI ?)



This indicates **HOT**,  
**MOVING** plasma at  
large distances from  
the core (100s of  
days since launch)

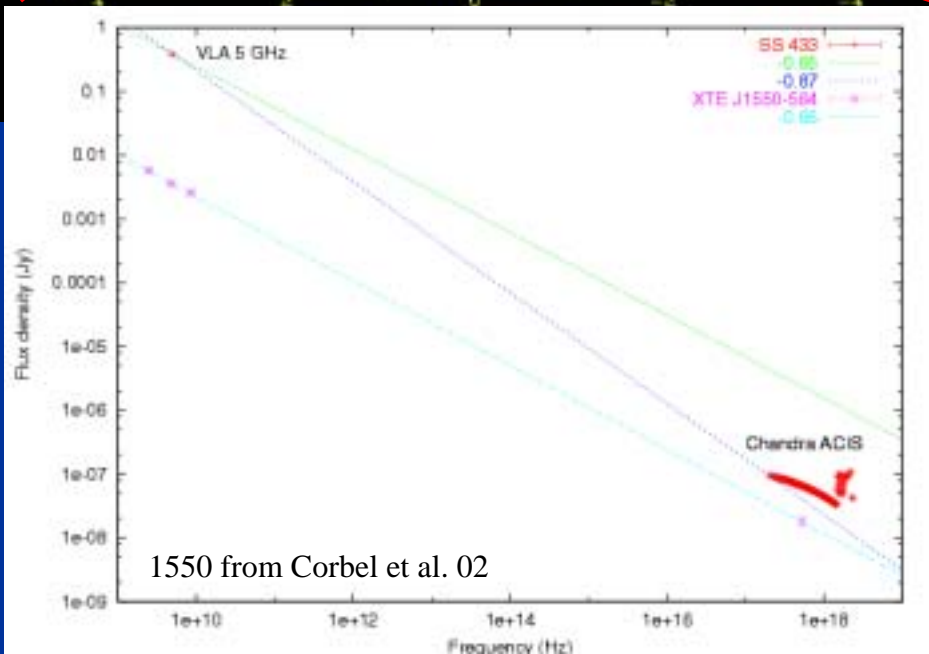


# SIMULTANEOUS RADIO/X-RAY IMAGES



X-ray and radio emitting regions are spatially close (if not coincident)

X-ray continuum is NOT consistent with being produced by synchrotron (c.f. XTE J1550-564)



- break in the synch. emission before soft X-ray band
- X-ray continuum is thermal



# SIMULTANEOUS RADIO/X-RAY IMAGES: estimating the relative populations of a hybrid thermal/nonthermal plasma

- We can estimate the volume of the east-jet in the region analysed  
 $V \sim f \times 7 \times 10^{49} \text{ cm}^3$  (f is the 'filling factor')

- From the volume and X-ray fluxes (Fe and brems. continuum) we can estimate in two ways the baryonic mass that emits thermally:

$$\rightarrow M(\text{br}) \sim 7 \times 10^{-5} M_{\odot}$$

$$M(\text{Fe}) \sim 2 \times 10^{-5} M_{\odot}$$

The corresponding kinetic power is  $L_{\text{kin}} \sim 2 \times 10^{41} \text{ erg/s}$

- From the volume and radio flux, from 'minimum energy' arguments and assuming that the particle distribution extends to Lorentz factors  $\sim 1$  and one proton for each electron, the baryonic mass that emits synchrotron is:

$$M(\text{synch}) \sim 10^{-7} M_{\odot}$$

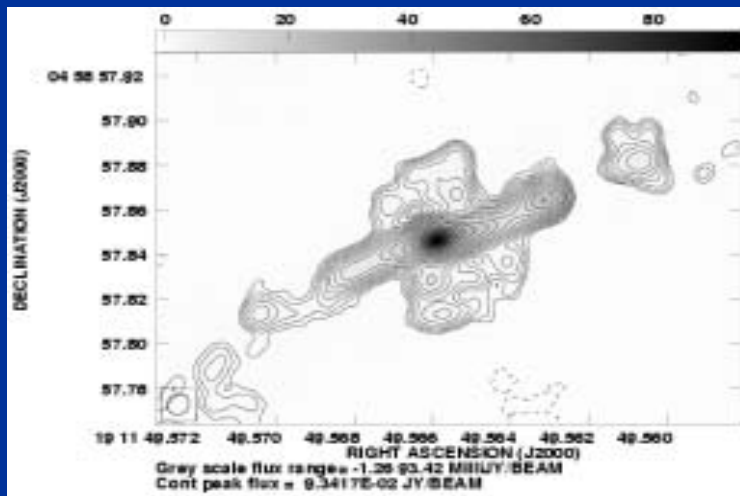
IF  $f \sim 10^{-6}$  we obtain a 'reasonable' value for a stellar mass obj. accreting at Eddington of  $L_{\text{kin}} \sim 2 \times 10^{38} \text{ erg/s}$

IF we use the same filling factor for synch. population we obtain:  $M_x/M_r \sim 50$

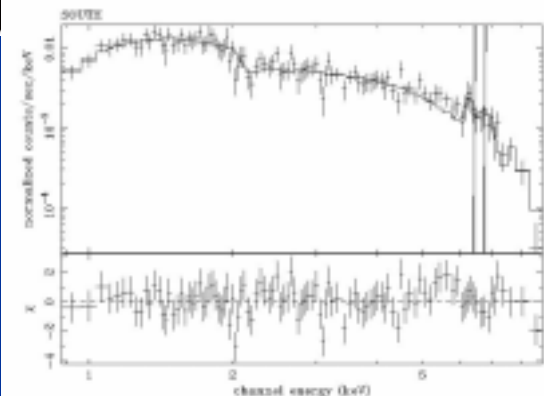
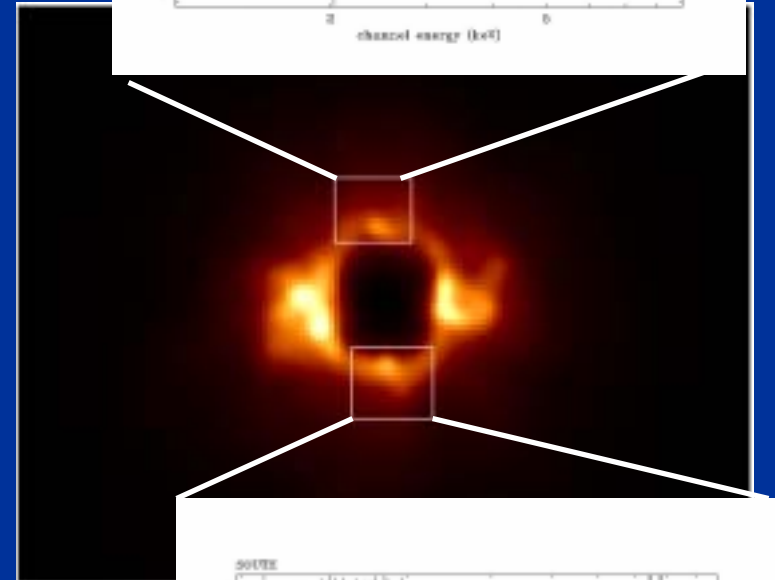
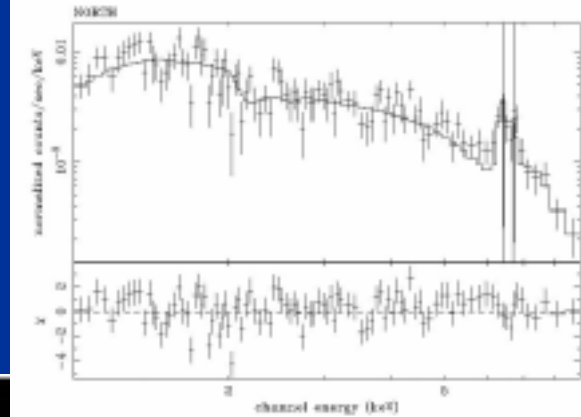
**THE MASS OF THE TAIL THAT PRODUCES SYNCH. IS  $\sim 1\%$**

# "RUFF"

(Equatorial emission)



- X-ray equatorial emission
- Iron lines: it seems to be a massive baryonic outflow of matter perpendicular to jets





# Summary

- X-ray arcsec scale jets are NOT static and long term
- X-ray jets spectra: multiple Doppler-shifted Fe lines: hot ( $\sim$ keV) moving plasma at large distance from core
- Broadband radio/X-ray spectrum indicates hybrid thermal/non-thermal plasma with at most  $\sim 1\%$  of total mass in non-thermal component
- “Ruff” seems to be a massive outflow perpendicular to the axis of the jets